

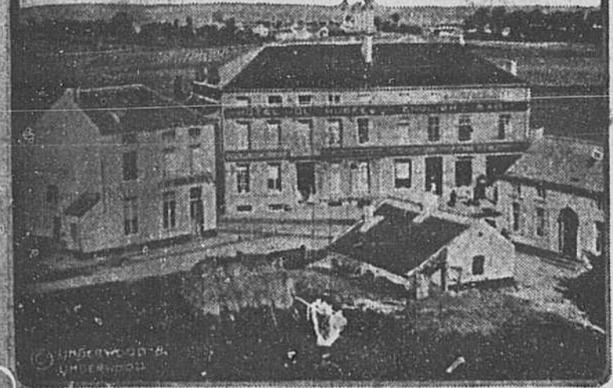
The Field of Waterloo

JUST thirteen miles from Brussels the little local train that ambled to Charleroi by way of Luttre used to stop at a wayside station that hundreds of thousands of British tourists know so well—Braine-l'Alleud. What has been happening there in the past months the "fog of war" has effectively obscured; but in those days before the war, Braine-l'Alleud was the starting-point of a pilgrimage for visitors to Brussels ever missed. It was the station nearest to the Field of Waterloo, says William Bateman in the London Magazine.

From Braine-l'Alleud the pilgrim would wander by one way or another to the shrine of his pilgrimage, "Le Lion de Waterloo," the great Belgian Lion cast in metal taken from the guns captured in the great battle, standing at the apex of a pyramid of earth some two hundred feet high that dominates the whole of the flat landscape for miles around. The Lion Mound stands as a monument to the memory of all the brave men who fell on that June day. Beneath the great bank of earth, as they tell you, rest the bones of thousands of soldiers of varied nationality. From the summit of the mound practically the whole area of Waterloo's battlefield may be seen.

Probably there is not in the world a more striking memorial than this hill of memory rising from the rolling plain that stretches all around. Yet, to create it, one of the most important features of the battlefield was destroyed. In the building of the Lion Mound the ridge of ground which formed part of the Mont St. Jean, so important a position in the battle, was removed, and the surrounding flat country made flatter still.

You ascend the mound by a seemingly endless series of steps until you



LOOKING OVER THE BATTLEFIELD

reach the platform at the summit from which the pedestal of the Lion rises. That pedestal bears the simple inscription—"June 18, 1815." The Lion itself, so your guide would tell you, weighed twenty-eight tons.

Many Monuments There.
The Lion Mound occupies a site that was about the center of the British lines, a front not two miles long. Behind lies the village of Mont St. Jean, and further back the little town of Waterloo, with the forest of Soignes near at hand. Before it stretches the flat field of Waterloo, waving with corn in the summer, deep in mud in the winter, across which two cobbled main roads ran away to the south in the direction of Quatre Bras, from which Wellington fell back only a few days before the great battle.

The whole battlefield can be covered on foot in a few hours. But for its history, it is a most unprepossessing spot. Ditches and muddy roads intersect the fields from which, even today, the plough will turn up rusty arms and bleached bones.

But the pilgrim can never forget that he is on unusual ground. The place bristles with monuments. You descend from the Lion Mound. Its base stands a little group of houses, chief of which is the Museum Hotel, so named from the museum of Waterloo relics attached to it. A few hundred yards to the east you find a simple pillar to the memory of Colonel Gordon. Almost opposite, across the main road, rises the Obelisk to the memory of the Hanoverian officers of the German Legion. A little farther on, by the side of the main road, stands the historic, red-roofed, white-walled farm of La Haine Sainte, the building which protected the Allies' center in the battle, and around which some of the most desperate fighting raged.

Belle-Alliance and Hougoumont.
About a mile down the road you come to another of those low, white-roofed houses. It is now a little wayside tavern, La Belle-Alliance. There is an inscription over the door that tells that Wellington and Blucher met there. But this is not correct. The historic meeting took place some two miles from here.

Belle-Alliance, however, has much claim to history. It was Napoleon's headquarters at the beginning of the battle, and by its name the Germans still know the battle of Waterloo. Close at hand is undoubtedly the most beautiful monument on the whole field—and one of the most recent. It shows a wounded Imperial Eagle dying in defense of a broken standard. It bears the simple legend "Aux Derniers Combattants de la Grande Armee, 18 Juin 1815." To the last of those who fought in the Grande Armee of Napoleon, to the gallant veterans of those wonderful soldiers the Little Corporal led through Europe, Frenchmen erected this striking monument only a few years since.

From Belle-Alliance the pilgrim's road led generally to the right along the narrow lane that runs through the very center of the battlefield to perhaps the most historic of all its remains, the Chateau de Hougoumont. The story of this chateau is one that can never die.

THIRTY STATES HAVE ADOPTED WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

New York, June 26.—To the list of twenty-two states in which workmen's compensation laws were already in effect, eight more states and the territory of Alaska have this year been added by the action of their legislatures during sessions which have just come to a close. This growth of the movement toward safeguarding the welfare of the laborer and his dependents is revealed in the summary of this year's legislative activities, which has been compiled by the Associated Press. The summary also shows progress in the abolishment of child labor and in the direction of limiting the working hours of minors.

The additional States to adopt workmen's compensation are Wyoming, Montana, Oklahoma, Colorado, Maine, Indiana, Vermont and Pennsylvania. Favorable action toward the enactment of such a measure was also taken by the legislature of Utah, which created a commission to investigate the question and report a bill for the consideration of the next legislature. In one state which considered the matter, New Mexico, a proposed workmen's compensation law passed the house but was defeated in the senate. In Idaho, the bill was vetoed by the governor. Several other states revised their former laws in order to insure more efficient operation.

Somewhat different standards as to the way in which compensation should be awarded and the law administered are shown in the measures enacted this year, but this lack of uniformity is also a feature of various laws previously passed in other states. For instance, under the new Colorado statute injured workmen will receive 70 per cent of their wages during incapacity, though not to exceed \$8 a week. In case of total permanent disability, the compensation is payable through life. When death results from the accident, the worker's family is to receive a similar amount for six years with a maximum of \$2,700. In case of loss of eyes, hands, limbs or other members, similar payments are to be made for a specified period, varying from a few weeks to four years, dependent upon the nature of the injury.

Employers are required to insure payment either in a state insurance fund to be created or a mutual or stock insurance company. Administration is placed in the hands of an industrial commission of three members who shall adjust disputes and with authority to make awards if employers or insurance companies neglect to make payments promptly. Court proceedings are thereby practically eliminated.

The Maine law, however, awards the injured workmen payment by the employer of not more than \$10 a week in case of total disability with a maximum of \$3,000. Heirs in case of death receive the same and the scale of payments for those partly disabled ranges from \$4 to \$10 a week.

Pennsylvania provided for the payment of fifty per cent of wages, but not more than \$10 or less than \$5, with a maximum total of \$4,000. The act is elective and takes away from the employers the common law defenses, but the people will vote in November on a constitutional amendment permitting the legislature to make it compulsory. The act creates a state insurance fund, but employers are permitted to protect themselves in any other form of insurance or carry their own risks on approval of the bureau of workmen's compensation which will administer the law. Domestic and agricultural laborers are exempted.

See page ten. Be sure to get a South Carolina Souvenir Spoon to start your collection.

Des Moines, Ia.—Helen Bradford, 10 years old, has graduated from high school and made arrangements to enter Iowa University in September. She will be the youngest student at Iowa for more than ten years.

The New Golf Champion in Two Poses.



Jerome D. Travers, whom few of the experts figured as a winner in the open golf championship of America, which was held at the Baltusrol Club links at Short Hills, N. J., is one of the great golfers of the country and has been so recognized for some years. His game has been improving with age, and there are those who predict that he will be the greatest golfer the country has produced.

ADVICE FOR THE NERVES

Well to Turn Habit of Overstrenuousness into Some Really Profitable Channel.

Are you strenuous? Do you go in for things for all they are worth? If you are an American-born woman I know the answer. You pitch headlong into club life, art, society, or some other pursuit because your nerves are ragged American nerves that never stop sending out impulses from dawn to dark.

There is too much pent-up vitality in all of us, and yet it is better for your everlasting beauty and poise that you expend it, with discretion over a number of activities rather than exert it over one that may be a mere fancy. I realize that this is a day of specialization, and to be a success one must adhere to one thing, but vitality is both physical and mental, and the first must not be neglected or the second will suffer. Regular walks in the open country and daily exercises would give her the perfect equilibrium and nerve control which she and her work both need.

Have you ever noticed what a lot of useless things we do when our nerves are on the ragged edge? When they are rested and well you keep calm, you enjoy life and accomplish things without leaving lines of wear on the face. If you must be strenuous in the pursuit of some object, expend a good amount of daily enthusiasm on physical exercise. The benefits will show in your looks and health and the perfection of your work.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

WELL TO ABSTAIN FROM FOOD

Giving Stomach an Occasional Rest is Regarded as an Excellent Idea.

Abstinence from food for a short period is a very excellent method of treatment for dyspepsia and kindred digestive disturbances. A raging sick headache disappears after giving the stomach a rest—by omitting to eat only one or two meals. It is common knowledge that a day or two of starving every two or three months enables one to do better work—more mental and physical work can be accomplished without fatigue. It is advisable, however, when on a hunger strike to drink water. Copious libations of hot water—several quarts during the waking hours—will contribute to the feeling of well-being. The water may be taken a tumblerful or more every hour or two. Those persons who eat at irregular hours and partake of foods poorly cooked or of such composition as to cause indigestion will find the mild form of starving for 24 hours or longer a practice worthy of trial, for the resulting effects of the experiment will be gratifying. The rest (when one is on a hunger strike) given the digestive apparatus strengthens it and thus aids in conserving the health. A general feeling of rejuvenation invariably follows a few days' fasting.

Common Humanity.

Olympian Joves to not ride on clouds or sit on mountain tops in these days thundering commands to common mortals. Or if they do, busy folk pay little attention to them. Ours that simply sit and blink and look unutterably wise do not fool many people.

He who never unbends to speak the simple language of the home and the fields, or hold occasional honest converse with his fellows, may be a truly great and dignified personage. He may indeed deserve and gain a wide respect by sheer force of intellect, perhaps, but we love to feel the quickening power of that divine spark we call common humanity that links mind to mind and heart to heart; that makes us comrades in a common cause; that is the thing—really worth while. Without it all is "old storage," void of the spirit that stands for the sunlight, for God's good earth and the brotherhood of man.—Breder's Gazette.

Victoria's V. C.'s.

In presenting the Victoria Cross to soldiers actually "in the field," King George may to some extent have been influenced by the original order, which provides that under conditions stipulated, the coveted decoration shall be conferred "on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such decoration has been performed." The first presentation of the Victoria Cross, however, took place in Hyde Park in June, 1857, when Queen Victoria, with her own hands pinned it on the coats of sixty-two Crimean heroes. It is recorded that the queen wore a red and white feather at the side of her round hat, "a scarlet tunic made nearly like a military tunic, and a dark blue skirt. She was on horseback, with Prince Albert on her left, who made a profound obeisance to each wearer of the V. C.

Pigeons That Swim.

The swimming of blue pigeons—the familiar domestic bird—is the remarkable sight reported to a Dutch natural history journal. Some months ago one of the doves was thrown into the water in a light and rescued by human aid, and since then they have become more familiar with the water. Pieces of bread thrown in shallow places evidently tempted them at first. Gaining courage, they soon learned to swim, and just before making his report the observer saw two of them calling around like gulls a few yards from his house. When they tired of the bath they quietly flew out of the water.

Yesterday We Received--

36-inch Blue, Pink and Purple Linens at 50c yd. Excellent quality and very stylish for dresses.

04-inch White and Black, White and Blue stripe Voiles at 25c yd.

04-inch Plain White Voiles at 25c, 35c and 50c.

40-inch Gaberdine 35c and 50c.

And a big lot of Bleachings, Sheetings, etc.

Another lot of--

GABERDINE SKIRTS

at \$2.00; these you'll find a splendid value. Exceptionally good in style and quality.

Just now our stock of "Things White" is full and well assorted, a good place to make your bill.

Remember our Millinery Sale of all colored Hats
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The Furman Fitting School, located in Greenville, S. C., offers a four-year high school course to a limited number of boys and young men. Small classes insure individual attention. Specially trained teachers who have had years of experience in preparatory schools of the South. Dormitory has all modern conveniences. The faculty lives in the dormitory with the boys. Clean, wholesome home life enjoyed by boarding students.

Strong athletic teams, literary societies, and debating clubs. School stands for thoroughness and character building. Greenville's climate is unsurpassed. Health record of the school is excellent. Students have advantage of the equipment of Furman University. Expenses moderate. Next session begins Wednesday, September 5. For an illustrated catalog address

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FIRST REGIMENT BAND AT CHICK SPRINGS

SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1915
OPEN AIR CONCERT, 4:30-6:30 P. M.
PIEDMONT & NORTHERN RY.

We will operate our usual Sunday rates as follows

ROUND TRIP RATE			ROUND TRIP RATE		
From	To	Chick Springs	From	To	Chick Springs
Spartanburg	Williamston	25	Piedmont	Williamston	25
Fairmont Hills	Williamston	25	Pelzer	Williamston	25
Francis	Williamston	25	Belton	Williamston	25
Greer	Williamston	25	Campbell	Williamston	25
Duncan	Williamston	25	Anderson	Williamston	25
Greer	Williamston	25	Pineau Path	Williamston	25
Chick Springs	Williamston	25	Donalds	Williamston	25
Thyle	Williamston	25	Shoals Jet	Williamston	25
Paris	Williamston	25	Hodges	Williamston	25
Greenville	Williamston	25	Greenwood	Williamston	25

Chick Springs and Williamston continue to draw the crowds. Thousands are taking advantage of these unusually low rates and leaving the hot, sultry towns for an afternoon of recreation. We are banding every one comfortably and a ride on the P. & N. is delightful.

In addition to the above rates we have on sale every Sunday Round-Trip between Greenville and Spartanburg, Greenville and Anderson, Greenville and Greenwood, Spartanburg and Greenwood, \$1.00. Between Spartanburg and Anderson and between Spartanburg and Greenwood, \$1.50.

Our Week-End tickets are on sale every Saturday and Sunday, with return limit to midnight of Monday following date of sale. Ask your Ticket Agent for rates.

C. S. ALLEN, Traffic Manager